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Oil and Gas Field Code Master List

2000

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Preface

The *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List 2000* is the nineteeth annual listing of all identified oil and gas fields in the United States. It is updated with field information collected through November 2000. The purpose of this publication is to provide standardized names and codes for identifying domestic fields. Use of these field names and codes fosters consistency of field identification by government and industry. As a result of their widespread adoption they have in effect become a national standard. The use of field names and codes listed in this publication is required on survey forms and other reports regarding field-specific data collected by EIA. The surveys currently using these field names and/or field codes are Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves".

EIA gratefully acknowledges the assistance provided by various State organizations, trade associations, and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior in verifying the existence of oil and gas fields and confirming their officially recognized names.

General information regarding this publication may be obtained from John H. Wood, Reserves and Production Division, in the Energy Information Administration's Office of Oil and Gas. Detailed information on the report's content may be obtained from Rhonda S. Green (1-800-879-1470, rhonda.green@eia.doe.gov).

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1. Overview

Introduction

This is the nineteeth annual edition of the Energy Information Administration's (EIA) *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List*. It reflects data collected through November 2000 and provides standardized field name spellings and codes for all identified oil and gas fields in the United States. The *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* is available in electronic form:

On the quarterly EIA Energy InfoDisc CD-ROM

At the EIA World-Wide Web site <http://www.eia.doe.gov>

The complete publication appears in electronic format each year but is printed every other year. In the alternate years, new and changed field information is printed in *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List Updates.*

Other Federal and State government agencies, as well as industry, use the EIA *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (FCML) as the standard for field identification. In order for it to be useful, it must be accurate and remain current. To accomplish this, EIA constantly reviews and revises this list. EIA welcomes all comments, corrections, and additions to the FCML. All such information should be provided to Rhonda Green of EIA (1-800-879-1470, rhonda.green@eia.doe.gov).

Summary Statistics

There are 59,961 field records in this year's FCML, 717 more than last year. The FCML includes:

Master field names, with separate field records for each State and county in which a given field resides. A field may also occur in more than one jurisdiction and even be assigned different names by the respective State or Federal field naming authorities.

Alias field names, specifying field names previously assigned by a field naming authority but not currently in use. The FCML links each alias field name to the currently recognized (master) field name in the same State and county. In the Gulf of Mexico, alias field names are also used to identify each offshore area and numbered block in which a given field occurs.

Publication Organization and Content

The User's Guide in Chapter 2 provides explanations and definitions for utilizing this publication. The Field Code Master List itself is organized by State, showing fields sorted alphabetically by field name within each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore Outer Continental Shelf are listed following Wyoming. Each field name entry contains the field name, geographical information, field code and other related data, such as hydrocarbon occurrence and year of field discovery. The Appendix provides details on the methodology used in reviewing source information, standardizing field names where appropriate and assigning field codes. In the Appendices are Tables of Coalbed Methane Fields, Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions and a new table of Fields Not Currently Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies. This is an abbreviated listing sorted by alias field name and the State or States in which each valid field name appears in the Master List. The Table is intended as a quick reference when only the alias field name happens to be known. The Master List must be consulted for the detailed information.

History of Field Code Project

The EIA Field Code Master List evolved from the Federal Power Commission's Field/Plant Code List (FPC Field Code List). The FPC Field Code List, originally developed in the 1960s, had a unique code assigned to each field on the list. That is, two fields having identical names in separate States had separate six-digit field codes. However, some respondents to Form FPC 15, "Interstate Pipeline's Annual Report of Gas Supply", began using the first code given in the list for a field name, regardless of the State involved. With few respondents applying computerized edits to their submissions at that time, miscoding of fields became a problem. The solution applied was to recode the fields on the list so that any fields with identical names were assigned the same six-digit code (a field name code) but were differentiated by the State and county codes incorporated in the full field code. For example, 145385 is the *field name code* for CLARK, while 145385KS101 is the field code for the CLARK field in Kansas and 145385TX285 is the field code for the CLARK field in Texas.

The FPC Field Code List, originally designed to handle data relating to interstate gas fields, was expanded over the years to include the names of oil fields and intrastate gas fields.

Six-digit codes were assigned in ascending order to alphabetically sorted field names. Codes from the FPC Field Code List were used in filing Form FPC 15 and Form FPC 8, "Underground Gas Storage Report".

After the establishment of the Department of Energy (DOE) in 1977, the requirement to gather annual, verifiable oil and gas reserves estimates led to the development of Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves". Form EIA-23 collects certain data by field, and the use of the FPC Field Code List aided the reporting and processing of these data. As use of the FCML expanded by way of the Form EIA-23 program, additional work to verify and update the code list was necessary to keep it current. In 1981, the correlation between the code number sequence and the alphabetical field name sequence was dropped. This change precluded the necessity of periodically reassigning field codes in order to maintain the list in parallel numeric and alphabetic order.

A complex procedure merges the FCML with a list of U.S. counties contiguous to one another and also the list of multi-jurisdictional fields (see Appendix Table 6). Essentially, this procedure forms a code unique to each true field that can then be listed with each county-level field entry. A future enhancement to this Master List will be to publish these unique codes.

Definition of a Field

A field is defined as "an area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on, or related to, the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both."

This definition is not used by all States in their designation of fields; consequently, areas classified as individual fields by some States may be found combined in the FCML.

Coding Of Fields

As noted above, the six-digit field name code is common to a specific field name, regardless of whether one or several distinct fields exist having that particular name. However, a given field (at least within a specified county) can be identified if the field name code is coupled with the corresponding State abbreviation and county code.

Many field codes still remain in a numerically ascending order when the FCML is sorted by alphabetized field name. However, field names added since 1981 have been assigned the first available (numerically lowest) unused code. Fields located in the Federal Offshore area and large State offshore blocks of the Gulf of Mexico will continue to be represented by codes above 800000, according to their offshore area name and block number.

Records that were on the FCML last year but that were subsequently found to be incorrect are entered on a separate Invalid Field Record List. These records were incorrectly placed on the FCML, possibly when complete information was not available. Field names and codes on the Invalid Field Record List should not be used in DOE filings with the indicated State and county. Note, however, that the identified field name and field name code may still be valid for a different State/county combination.

General Field Naming Conventions

Field name spellings in the FCML reflect a number of conventions and conditions. In most instances, the 26-character maximum-length field name reflects the conventions imposed by the data block length on DOE forms and by the field naming authority, usually the State oil and gas regulatory agency. Appendix Table 1 lists the field naming authorities, who are also responsible for identifying fields or portions of a field, such as a well, lease, block, unit, or section. In the absence of a State authority, field names that have come into general acceptance in an area may be listed. In the Appalachian Region, field area names are often used. The appendix provides details of the EIA field naming convention.

2. User's Guide

Field Code Master List

Entries in the *Oil and Gas Field Code Master List* (FCML) are sorted alphabetically by State and alphabetically by field name within a State. When a field occurs in more than one county or, more accurately, when a field name is used in more than one county, the field is shown listed in each county. Fields that occur in multiple States are listed in each State. Fields in the Federal Offshore areas are listed separately, appearing after Wyoming.

A brief description of each data item follows.

Master Field Record

Item 1, FIELD NAME. The field name (26-character limit).

Item 2, COUNTY NAME. The county or parish name (23-character limit) as defined in FIPS publication 6-3 for all State onshore areas except Alaska. For Alaska, the FCML uses names associated with the USGS 1° x 3° quadrangles. If the field is in an offshore area, see the list at the end of Item 4 above.

Item 3, STATE POSTAL ABBREVIATION AND STATE SUBDIVISION CODE. The four-character code indicating the State and State subdivision. The first two positions are the 2-letter State postal abbreviation. The last two positions represent an EIA two-digit subdivision code, used only in Alaska, California, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and in offshore areas to designate State and Federal waters. Appendix Table 2 on page 244 presents the State and subdivision codes. Figures 4 through 8, at the end of the Users' Guide, present maps of the five States for which onshore subdivision codes apply.

Item 4, COUNTY CODE. The three-character code for the county or parish. For all States except Alaska this is the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code, as presented in FIPS publication 6-3 dated December 15, 1979, and its amendments. For Alaska, the FCML uses the U.S. Geological Survey 1° x 3° quadrangles in lieu of counties. The American Petroleum Institute has produced and assigned three-digit pseudo-county codes for each quadrangle, and the FCML uses these codes. Appendix Table 3 on Page 245 lists the Alaska quadrangle names and pseudo-county codes. For State and Federal offshore areas, the following county codes are defined: Offshore-State, 990; Offshore-Federal, 995; Offshore-General, 999.

Item 5, FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this field name.

Item 6, FIELD TYPE. A three-character block giving the type of hydrocarbon found in the field using the symbols defined below.

Symbol	Meaning of Symbol
ONA	Oil, nonassociated gas, and associated-dissolved gas are present.
ON	Oil and nonassociated gas present; associated-dissolved gas absent.
N	Nonassociated gas present; oil and associated-dissolved gas absent.
O	Oil present; nonassociated gas and associated-dissolved gas absent.
OA	Oil and associated-dissolved gas present; nonassociated gas absent.
Blank	Type of hydrocarbon is unknown.

Item 7, FIELD DISCOVERY YEAR. The four-digit year of first discovery of oil or gas in this field, if it is known. In the case of combined fields, this is the earliest date among the formerly separate fields.

Fields Not Officially Recognized by State Regulatory Agencies.

Item 1, ALIAS FIELD. The alias field name (26-character limit), printed in *italics*.

Item 2, COUNTY NAME. The county or parish name (23-character limit) as defined in FIPS publication 6-3 for all State onshore areas except Alaska. For Alaska, the FCML uses names associated with the USGS 1° x 3° quadrangles.

Item 3, VALID FIELD NAME. This is the identification of the master field code and field name *which should be used in place of the alias name listed in Item 1 of this record*.

Item 4, FIELD CODE. The six-digit field name code assigned to this alias field name.

Coalbed Methane Field List

A dramatic rise in coalbed methane's share of natural gas production has heightened interest in those fields with

coalbed methane potential. In Appendix Table 4 on page 25, Coalbed Methane Fields, the field name, field code, county code, county name, and State are given for those coalbed methane fields currently productive or with drilling activity.

Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions

Appendix Table 6, Fields Located in Multiple Jurisdictions, on page 261, indicates those oil and/or gas fields which cross State boundaries. In developing the summary statistics on page 1, a field is only counted once, no matter how many counties or States it occurs in.

Outer Continental Shelf Planning Areas

Gulf of Mexico Outer Continental Shelf statistics published by the Minerals Management Service (MMS) follow the boundary lines of the Western, Central, and Eastern MMS Planning Areas, shown respectively in Figures 6, 7, and 8. In order that reports developed from the EIA publication *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves* track reporting by the MMS, fields currently found in either the Garden Banks or Keathley Canyon leasing areas are listed in the FCML under Texas Federal Offshore, rather than under Louisiana-South Federal Offshore.

Glossary

This Glossary defines many of the technical terms used in this report.

Crude Oil: A mixture of hydrocarbons that exist in the liquid phase in natural underground reservoirs and remain liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Crude oil may also include:

Small amounts of hydrocarbons that exist in the gaseous phase in natural underground reservoirs but are liquid at atmospheric pressure after being recovered from oil well (casinghead) gas in lease separators, and that subsequently are commingled with the crude stream without being separately measured.

Small amounts of nonhydrocarbons produced with the oil.

Field: An area consisting of a single reservoir or multiple reservoirs all grouped on or related to the same individual geological structural feature and/or stratigraphic condition. There may be two or more reservoirs in a field which are separated vertically by intervening impervious strata, or laterally by local geologic barriers, or by both. (See **Reservoir**)

Field Area: A geographic area encompassing two or more pools that have a common gathering and metering system, the reserves of which are reported as a single unit. This concept applies primarily to the Appalachian region. (See **Pool**)

Field Discovery Year: The calendar year in which a field was first recognized as containing economically recoverable accumulations of oil and/or gas.

Natural Gas: A mixture of hydrocarbon compounds and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in natural underground reservoirs at reservoir conditions. The principal hydrocarbons usually contained in the mixture are methane, ethane, propane, butane, and pentane. Typical nonhydrocarbon gases which may be present in reservoir natural gas are carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulfide, and nitrogen. Under reservoir conditions, natural gas and the liquefiable portions occur either in a single gaseous phase in the reservoir or in solution with crude oil and are not distinguishable at the time as separate substances.

Pool: In general, a reservoir. In certain situations a pool may consist of more than one reservoir. (See **Field Area**)

Reservoir: A porous and permeable underground formation containing an individual and separate natural accumulation of producible hydrocarbons (oil and/or gas) which is confined by impermeable rock or water barriers and is characterized by a single natural pressure system.

Subdivision: A prescribed portion of a given State or other geographical region defined in this publication for statistical reporting purposes.